

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, OSBORNE,
Green Street, between Third and Fourth.
Geo. D. PRENTICE, Editors.
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The fine paid for is printed after the name on each paper, and thus every day subscribers can see who has the best paper.

To this in the part of those desirous of renewing will prevent much annoyance.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1863.

Judge Robertson's concluding letter, will be found on our first page.

We are able to state on assurance which we deem entirely trustworthy that the Government will not authorize the enlistment of negroes in Kentucky.

We make this statement, as we are sure every patriot amongst us will receive it, with a profound sense of relief.

We know not what to think of the rapid retreat of Gen. Lee with his whole force toward Richmond and the pursuit by Gen. Meade. It indicates something of great moment—what can not be a matter of conjecture. People cannot but think it strange that an army so great as Lee's, consisting of eighty or ninety thousand men, in so close proximity to the Army of the Potowmac, was unable to escape and to destroy so great an amount of railroad with so little loss to itself.

One supposition in military circles at Washington is, that Gen. Lee has been suddenly recalled by J. Davis from his position to resist General Burnside, who is reported to be making a formidable incursion into Virginia, and even threatening Lynchburg, the base of supplies for Lee's army and Richmond. If this supposition is true, Burnside, after doing what injury he can to the rebel railroads, will of course be compelled to withdraw in haste, for Lee can reach Lynchburg and other important points much sooner than he can and in quadruple force.

Another supposition or rather statement is that Gen. Meade's army is moving onward in two columns, that Lee is fully expected to make a stand, and that a great battle is considered imminent. We greatly fear, that if Lee retains the strength he is said to have had within the last three or four days, and it he is allowed, as of course he must be in the case he is recalled, he cannot be attacked successfully. Meade's army, depleted as it has been by the sending of heavy reinforcements to Chattanooga, certainly cannot be made to stand.

And so, piece by piece, while by which they took the Union to pieces. The Southern rebels who took part in the operation have made nothing by it, but the Northern dunces, including office-holders of all grades, civil and military, contractors, &c., are now "dining" glutonously at the expense of Lee's, even if it is nearly so much, and surely a military mind could scarcely expect it to prevail, with all the advantages of position and fortification on the side of its adversary. We hope that Meade is patient and prudent, that he is under no ignorance, and singular instances of Washington, for a battle now between the Army of the Potowmac and the Army of Virginia would, if the result were a clear victory to us, go very far, if not all the way, to decide the issue of the rebellion.

The New York Post finds fault with the inactivity of both our military and naval forces. It censures Admiral Dahlgren because he fails to attack, and thus emboldens the rebels to venture upon the destruction of his vessels by torpedoes; it asserts that Gen. McClellan's "notorious caution" gave the enemy time and opportunity which were embraced by Jackson and Stuart, but it praises the incessant activity of Gen. Mitchell in Northern Alabama, and says "when Buell took command all this ceased; he was a cautious, slow, inactive commander; he preferred the defensive attitude; he left the enemy alone, and the result was that long and glorious retreat through Tennessee and Kentucky, in which a great army lost heart and a great cause was put to shame." This peroration of the fact of history is disgraceful, no matter whether it is the result of ignorance or malice. When General Buell took command in November, Gen. Sidney Johnston, with a force of thirty-five thousand men, held Bowling Green and at the southern and western parts of the State, and by his railroad facilities could concentrate all his troops wherever he desired. Humphreys Marshall was holding all the roads to the South in the northeast and southwest, General Buell in his statement in review of the evidence before the Military Commission, shows that one-third of the State was in possession of the rebel forces, under whose protection a provisional government was organized at Russellville; it was supposed that the Union element was excluded, for the most part, to the old men, that the mass of the young men were on the eve of joining the rebel cause, and that nothing but extraordinary exertion and judicious management could rescue the State from the vortex to which the excitement of revolution rapidly carrying her. This General Buell claims was an unjust reflection on the loyalty of the State, though there was no doubt that the presence of a large rebel force rendered the occasion critical. The effective Federal force in Kentucky at that time consisted of about twenty-three thousand men on the Cumberland Gap road, at the Nashville Railroad, and about four thousand on the Big Sandy. There were also forty odd regiments or regiments of regiments—held over the State more or less available for local service, but unarmed, unequipped, and unorganized. The tedious and difficult task thus imposed on Gen. Buell was performed in the most satisfactory manner, and no one availed to the service at least. She was equal to its accomplishment at him.

While organizing his army, Gen. Buell suggested to McClellan, then General-in-Chief, his plan for sending a column into East Tennessee, and, at the same time or advancing on Nashville. The want of transportation and the heavy rains for the first three months of the year 1862 prevented Gen. Thomas from reaching further than Mill Spring, where he encountered and defeated Zollicoffer, and about the same time Garfield was driving Humphreys Marshall over the Big Sandy and out of the State. The whole plan of attack which gave us Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Nashville, was Buell's. Gen. Halleck, then in command of Missouri, had not at first spare force enough to undertake it, and so he told Buell, in reply to a letter written on January 2d. The subsequent events of the campaign are well known. Buell never had the force to enter East Tennessee, and thence it was that Kirby Smith was enabled to get in the rear of his army and overrun Kentucky. After more than a year of delay Gen. Burnside was sent to Knoxville, where Gen. Thomas might have been in the spring of 1862 if there had been proper cooperation on the part of the War Department, so that Buell could have carried out his original plan of campaign. Gen. Rosecrans now has his left hand protected by the occupation of Knoxville and the railroad, while Buell was continually maneuvered from that quarter, and eventually was compelled to fall back upon his base of supplies at Louisville. That movement was not an independent one; our great army did not lose heart, nor was our great cause put to shame. Gen. Buell and his forces reached the Ohio river and he commenced his operations with the greatest energy and success, and drove us from the State. The Government now is carrying out Buell's plan, which he promulgated to Gen. Halleck on January 2, 1862, and which, if the force adequate to the purpose had been raised, would have saved West Tennessee from two years of suffering and desolation. Gen. Bush is cautious, but not inactive; he never preferred the defensive, but was not rash in attack; he did not leave his enemy alone, but was continually on the alert, and accomplished all that Rosecrans has yet effected with but a third part of the force which that able General now has under his command. We have carefully studied the policy of General Buell, both while he was endeavoring to carry it out, and from the masterly arguments which

he used in his review of the evidence before the military commission, and there is no officer in the Federal service who has a clearer record, or is entitled to more credit for judicious combinations, skilful managing of a large army, and politic conduct in the occupied territory of an enemy.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The fine paid for is printed after the name on each paper, and thus every day subscribers can see who has the best paper.

To this in the part of those desirous of renewing will prevent much annoyance.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1863.

Judge Robertson's concluding letter, will be found on our first page.

We are able to state on assurance which we deem entirely trustworthy that the Government will not authorize the enlistment of negroes in Kentucky.

We make this statement, as we are sure every patriot amongst us will receive it, with a profound sense of relief.

We know not what to think of the rapid retreat of Gen. Lee with his whole force toward Richmond and the pursuit by Gen. Meade. It indicates something of great moment—what can not be a matter of conjecture. People cannot but think it strange that an army so great as Lee's, consisting of eighty or ninety thousand men, in so close proximity to the Army of the Potowmac, was unable to escape and to destroy so great an amount of railroad with so little loss to itself.

One supposition in military circles at Washington is, that Gen. Lee has been suddenly recalled by J. Davis from his position to resist General Burnside, who is reported to be making a formidable incursion into Virginia, and even threatening Lynchburg, the base of supplies for Lee's army and Richmond. If this supposition is true, Burnside, after doing what injury he can to the rebel railroads, will of course be compelled to withdraw in haste, for Lee can reach Lynchburg and other important points much sooner than he can and in quadruple force.

Another supposition or rather statement is that Gen. Meade's army is moving onward in two columns, that Lee is fully expected to make a stand, and that a great battle is considered imminent. We greatly fear, that if Lee retains the strength he is said to have had within the last three or four days, and it he is allowed, as of course he must be in the case he is recalled, he cannot be attacked successfully. Meade's army, depleted as it has been by the sending of heavy reinforcements to Chattanooga, certainly cannot be made to stand.

And so, piece by piece, while by which they took the Union to pieces. The Southern rebels who took part in the operation have made nothing by it, but the Northern dunces, including office-holders of all grades, civil and military, contractors, &c., are now "dining" glutonously at the expense of Lee's, even if it is nearly so much, and surely a military mind could scarcely expect it to prevail, with all the advantages of position and fortification on the side of its adversary. We hope that Meade is patient and prudent, that he is under no ignorance, and singular instances of Washington, for a battle now between the Army of the Potowmac and the Army of Virginia would, if the result were a clear victory to us, go very far, if not all the way, to decide the issue of the rebellion.

The New York Post finds fault with the inactivity of both our military and naval forces. It censures Admiral Dahlgren because he fails to attack, and thus emboldens the rebels to venture upon the destruction of his vessels by torpedoes; it asserts that Gen. McClellan's "notorious caution" gave the enemy time and opportunity which were embraced by Jackson and Stuart, but it praises the incessant activity of Gen. Mitchell in Northern Alabama, and says "when Buell took command all this ceased; he was a cautious, slow, inactive commander; he preferred the defensive attitude; he left the enemy alone, and the result was that long and glorious retreat through Tennessee and Kentucky, in which a great army lost heart and a great cause was put to shame." This peroration of the fact of history is disgraceful, no matter whether it is the result of ignorance or malice. When General Buell took command in November, Gen. Sidney Johnston, with a force of thirty-five thousand men, held Bowling Green and at the southern and western parts of the State, and by his railroad facilities could concentrate all his troops wherever he desired. Humphreys Marshall was holding all the roads to the South in the northeast and southwest, General Buell in his statement in review of the evidence before the Military Commission, shows that one-third of the State was in possession of the rebel forces, under whose protection a provisional government was organized at Russellville; it was supposed that the Union element was excluded, for the most part, to the old men, that the mass of the young men were on the eve of joining the rebel cause, and that nothing but extraordinary exertion and judicious management could rescue the State from the vortex to which the excitement of revolution rapidly carrying her. This General Buell claims was an unjust reflection on the loyalty of the State, though there was no doubt that the presence of a large rebel force rendered the occasion critical. The effective Federal force in Kentucky at that time consisted of about twenty-three thousand men on the Cumberland Gap road, at the Nashville Railroad, and about four thousand on the Big Sandy. There were also forty odd regiments or regiments of regiments—held over the State more or less available for local service, but unarmed, unequipped, and unorganized. The tedious and difficult task thus imposed on Gen. Buell was performed in the most satisfactory manner, and no one availed to the service at least. She was equal to its accomplishment at him.

While organizing his army, Gen. Buell suggested to McClellan, then General-in-Chief, his plan for sending a column into East Tennessee, and, at the same time or advancing on Nashville. The want of transportation and the heavy rains for the first three months of the year 1862 prevented Gen. Thomas from reaching further than Mill Spring, where he encountered and defeated Zollicoffer, and about the same time Garfield was driving Humphreys Marshall over the Big Sandy and out of the State. The whole plan of attack which gave us Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Nashville, was Buell's. Gen. Halleck, then in command of Missouri, had not at first spare force enough to undertake it, and so he told Buell, in reply to a letter written on January 2d. The subsequent events of the campaign are well known. Buell never had the force to enter East Tennessee, and thence it was that Kirby Smith was enabled to get in the rear of his army and overrun Kentucky. After more than a year of delay Gen. Burnside was sent to Knoxville, where Gen. Thomas might have been in the spring of 1862 if there had been proper cooperation on the part of the War Department, so that Buell could have carried out his original plan of campaign. Gen. Rosecrans now has his left hand protected by the occupation of Knoxville and the railroad, while Buell was continually maneuvered from that quarter, and eventually was compelled to fall back upon his base of supplies at Louisville. That movement was not an independent one; our great army did not lose heart, nor was our great cause put to shame. Gen. Buell and his forces reached the Ohio river and he commenced his operations with the greatest energy and success, and drove us from the State. The Government now is carrying out Buell's plan, which he promulgated to Gen. Halleck on January 2, 1862, and which, if the force adequate to the purpose had been raised, would have saved West Tennessee from two years of suffering and desolation. Gen. Bush is cautious, but not inactive; he never preferred the defensive, but was not rash in attack; he did not leave his enemy alone, but was continually on the alert, and accomplished all that Rosecrans has yet effected with but a third part of the force which that able General now has under his command. We have carefully studied the policy of General Buell, both while he was endeavoring to carry it out, and from the masterly arguments which

he used in his review of the evidence before the military commission, and there is no officer in the Federal service who has a clearer record, or is entitled to more credit for judicious combinations, skilful managing of a large army, and politic conduct in the occupied territory of an enemy.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The fine paid for is printed after the name on each paper, and thus every day subscribers can see who has the best paper.

To this in the part of those desirous of renewing will prevent much annoyance.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1863.

Judge Robertson's concluding letter, will be found on our first page.

We are able to state on assurance which we deem entirely trustworthy that the Government will not authorize the enlistment of negroes in Kentucky.

We make this statement, as we are sure every patriot amongst us will receive it, with a profound sense of relief.

We know not what to think of the rapid retreat of Gen. Lee with his whole force toward Richmond and the pursuit by Gen. Meade. It indicates something of great moment—what can not be a matter of conjecture. People cannot but think it strange that an army so great as Lee's, consisting of eighty or ninety thousand men, in so close proximity to the Army of the Potowmac, was unable to escape and to destroy so great an amount of railroad with so little loss to itself.

One supposition in military circles at Washington is, that Gen. Lee has been suddenly recalled by J. Davis from his position to resist General Burnside, who is reported to be making a formidable incursion into Virginia, and even threatening Lynchburg, the base of supplies for Lee's army and Richmond. If this supposition is true, Burnside, after doing what injury he can to the rebel railroads, will of course be compelled to withdraw in haste, for Lee can reach Lynchburg and other important points much sooner than he can and in quadruple force.

Another supposition or rather statement is that Gen. Meade's army is moving onward in two columns, that Lee is fully expected to make a stand, and that a great battle is considered imminent. We greatly fear, that if Lee retains the strength he is said to have had within the last three or four days, and it he is allowed, as of course he must be in the case he is recalled, he cannot be attacked successfully. Meade's army, depleted as it has been by the sending of heavy reinforcements to Chattanooga, certainly cannot be made to stand.

And so, piece by piece, while by which they took the Union to pieces. The Southern rebels who took part in the operation have made nothing by it, but the Northern dunces, including office-holders of all grades, civil and military, contractors, &c., are now "dining" glutonously at the expense of Lee's, even if it is nearly so much, and surely a military mind could scarcely expect it to prevail, with all the advantages of position and fortification on the side of its adversary. We hope that Meade is patient and prudent, that he is under no ignorance, and singular instances of Washington, for a battle now between the Army of the Potowmac and the Army of Virginia would, if the result were a clear victory to us, go very far, if not all the way, to decide the issue of the rebellion.

The New York Post finds fault with the inactivity of both our military and naval forces. It censures Admiral Dahlgren because he fails to attack, and thus emboldens the rebels to venture upon the destruction of his vessels by torpedoes; it asserts that Gen. McClellan's "notorious caution" gave the enemy time and opportunity which were embraced by Jackson and Stuart, but it praises the incessant activity of Gen. Mitchell in Northern Alabama, and says "when Buell took command all this ceased; he was a cautious, slow, inactive commander; he preferred the defensive attitude; he left the enemy alone, and the result was that long and glorious retreat through Tennessee and Kentucky, in which a great army lost heart and a great cause was put to shame." This peroration of the fact of history is disgraceful, no matter whether it is the result of ignorance or malice. When General Buell took command in November, Gen. Sidney Johnston, with a force of thirty-five thousand men, held Bowling Green and at the southern and western parts of the State, and by his railroad facilities could concentrate all his troops wherever he desired. Humphreys Marshall was holding all the roads to the South in the northeast and southwest, General Buell in his statement in review of the evidence before the Military Commission, shows that one-third of the State was in possession of the rebel forces, under whose protection a provisional government was organized at Russellville; it was supposed that the Union element was excluded, for the most part, to the old men, that the mass of the young men were on the eve of joining the rebel cause, and that nothing but extraordinary exertion and judicious management could rescue the State from the vortex to which the excitement of revolution rapidly carrying her. This General Buell claims was an unjust reflection on the loyalty of the State, though there was no doubt that the presence of a large rebel force rendered the occasion critical. The effective Federal force in Kentucky at that time consisted of about twenty-three thousand men on the Cumberland Gap road, at the Nashville Railroad, and about four thousand on the Big Sandy. There were also forty odd regiments or regiments of regiments—held over the State more or less available for local service, but unarmed, unequipped, and unorganized. The tedious and difficult task thus imposed on Gen. Buell was performed in the most satisfactory manner, and no one availed to the service at least. She was equal to its accomplishment at him.

While organizing his army, Gen. Buell suggested to McClellan, then General-in-Chief, his plan for sending a column into East Tennessee, and, at the same time or advancing on Nashville. The want of transportation and the heavy rains for the first three months of the year 1862 prevented Gen. Thomas from reaching further than Mill Spring, where he encountered and defeated Zollicoffer, and about the same time Garfield was driving Humphreys Marshall over the Big Sandy and out of the State. The whole plan of attack which gave us Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Nashville, was Buell's. Gen. Halleck, then in command of Missouri, had not at first spare force enough to undertake it, and so he told Buell, in reply to a letter written on January 2d. The subsequent events of the campaign are well known. Buell never had the force to enter East Tennessee, and thence it was that Kirby Smith was enabled to get in the rear of his army and overrun Kentucky. After more than a year of delay Gen. Burnside was sent to Knoxville, where Gen. Thomas might have been in the spring of 1862 if there had been proper cooperation on the part of the War Department, so that Buell could have carried out his original plan of campaign. Gen. Rosecrans now has his left hand protected by the occupation of Knoxville and the railroad, while Buell was continually maneuvered from that quarter, and eventually was compelled to fall back upon his base of supplies at Louisville. That movement was not an independent one; our great army did not lose heart, nor was our great cause put to shame. Gen. Buell and his forces reached the Ohio river and he commenced his operations with the greatest energy and success, and drove us from the State. The Government now is carrying out Buell's plan, which he promulgated to Gen. Halleck on January 2, 1862, and which, if the force adequate to the purpose had been raised, would have saved West Tennessee from two years of suffering and desolation. Gen. Bush is cautious, but not inactive; he never preferred the defensive, but was not rash in attack; he did not leave his enemy alone, but was continually on the alert, and accomplished all that Rosecrans has yet effected with but a third part of the force which that able General now has under his command. We have carefully studied the policy of General Buell, both while he was endeavoring to carry it out, and from the masterly arguments which

he used in his review of the evidence before the military commission, and there is no officer in the Federal service who has a clearer record, or is entitled to more credit for judicious combinations, skilful managing of a large army, and politic conduct in the occupied territory of an enemy.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The fine paid for is printed after the name on each paper, and thus every day subscribers can see who has the best paper.

To this in the part of those desirous of renewing will prevent much annoyance.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1863.

Judge Robertson's concluding letter, will be found on our first page.

We are able to state on assurance which we deem entirely trustworthy that the Government will not authorize the enlistment of negroes in Kentucky.

We make this statement, as we are sure every patriot amongst us will receive it, with a profound sense of relief.

We know not what to think of the rapid retreat of Gen. Lee with his whole force toward Richmond and the pursuit by Gen. Meade. It indicates something of great moment—what can not be a matter of conjecture. People cannot but think it strange that an army so great as Lee's, consisting of eighty or ninety thousand men, in so close proximity to the Army of the Potowmac, was unable to escape and to destroy so great an amount of railroad with so little loss to itself.

One supposition in military circles at Washington is, that Gen. Lee has been suddenly recalled by J. Davis from his position to resist General Burnside, who is reported to be making a formidable incursion into Virginia, and even threatening Lynchburg, the base of supplies for Lee's army and Richmond. If this supposition is true, Burnside, after doing what injury he can to the rebel railroads, will of course be compelled to withdraw in haste, for Lee can reach Lynchburg and other important points much sooner than he can and in quadruple force.

Another supposition or rather statement is that Gen. Meade's army is moving onward in two columns, that Lee is fully expected to make a stand, and that a great battle is considered imminent. We greatly fear, that if Lee retains the strength he is said to have had within the last three or four days, and it he is allowed, as of course he must be in the case he is recalled, he cannot be attacked successfully. Meade's army, depleted as it has been by the sending of heavy reinforcements to Chattanooga, certainly cannot be made to stand.

And so, piece by piece, while by which they took the Union to pieces. The Southern rebels who took part in the operation have made nothing by it, but the Northern dunces, including office-holders of all grades, civil and military, contractors, &c., are now "dining" glutonously at the expense of Lee's, even if it is nearly so much, and surely a military mind could scarcely expect it to prevail, with all the advantages of position and fortification on the side of its adversary. We hope that Meade is patient and prudent, that he is under no ignorance, and singular instances of Washington, for a battle now between the Army of the Potowmac and the Army of Virginia would, if the result were a clear victory to us, go very far, if not all the way, to decide the issue of the rebellion.

The New York Post finds fault with the inactivity of both our military and naval forces. It censures Admiral Dahlgren because he fails to attack, and thus emboldens the rebels to venture upon the destruction of his vessels by torpedoes; it asserts that Gen. McClellan's "notorious caution" gave the enemy time and opportunity which were embraced by Jackson and Stuart, but it praises the incessant activity of Gen. Mitchell in Northern Alabama, and says "when Buell took command all this ceased; he was a cautious, slow, inactive commander; he preferred the defensive attitude; he left the enemy alone, and the result was that long and glorious retreat through Tennessee and Kentucky, in which a great army lost heart and a great cause was put to shame." This peroration of the fact of history is disgraceful, no matter whether it is the result of ignorance or malice. When General Buell took

THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 3 A.M.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE returns to the Capital this morning after a brief visit to our city. The Governor is in excellent health. The labors of state, which he discharges with so much energy and fidelity, appear eminently to agree with him.

A FRIEND'S ASSASSINATION.—A murder, attended by circumstances of unusual brutality, was committed on the 30th ult., the perpetrator of which were two young men, who appeared to be brothers from their strong resemblance to each other. It occurred at a small, unrefined church near West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, below our city. There two young men went to farmer McCoy's house, and asked to be accommodated for the night, but, as he was unprepared for such duties, and they were so near the village, he declined to accommodate them. They went away, but soon returned with an old man, who is, no doubt, from Glasgow, Ky., and who told McCoy he would pay the expenses of the party, if they were permitted to remain. McCoy still refused, pleading his inability to grant their request. They started off again to go to the little church near by for the night. The next morning, the young men went to West Point, one of them having McCoy's coat on, but no suspicions were excited, and they passed over the river into Indiana. There having occurred an occasion to use the church on the 14th or 15th inst., the good people of the neighborhood were startled to find within the dim light of day the body of the old man McCoy, his head and face horribly defaced, evidently by blows of clubs, which were on the floor by his side, as well as a jacket received a mortal wound by a single blow of a gun.

THE NEXT COAL RUSH.—The Wheeling Intelligencer says it is roughly estimated that there are now 4,000,000 bushels of coal in the boats and barges, on the pools of the Monongahela, awaiting shipment to Cincinnati, Louisville, and points below. This amount is much less than might be expected, and indeed less than some persons claimed, because of the number of coal merchants' warehouses, in which to float it to market. The quantity of dredges has also increased, in some degree, to lessen the amount. The high prices in the lower markets, however, will insure an ample supply as soon as there is a sufficient flow of water to get the product to the points of consumption. The entire 4,000,000 bushels will go out at the first rise, and this will last the consumers until the barges are returned for another run. Merchants are now anxiously awaiting the rise; and so are prepared for domestic purposes.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.—Yesterday the case of James Morris and W. Lavelle was tried to Morris, who was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment.

The following indictments were brought in the grand jury:

Commonwealth vs J. Crosby, grand larceny; Robert F. Cunningham, burglary; James Keynolds, high-treason; Joseph Brown, murderer; James Devine and Charles Smith, grand larceny; W. Schofield, alias Peck, grand larceny; Sarah Thompson, grand larceny; Lucia Donnelly, alias Peck, grand larceny; Thomas Jefferson (a m. c.), obtaining goods under false pretenses; James Deane, grand larceny; Charles Metz and P. Weyman, dismissed.

The second race was for \$50, for all pacing horses. All got off well after one fall star. Around the first turn the gray gelding showed in front, and led first to the half-mile pole. As the roan gelding went up and around the turn into the home stretch, a blanket would have covered both horses. Down to the stand the roan went ahead, winning the heat by a length in 2:26.

On the second heat the horses came up well together. On the turn the gray went to the front, Emma second, the roan some four or five lengths behind. Down the back stretch the roan went to work in earnest, soon passing the mare, and, at the half-mile pole, was locked with the gray. They swung around the turn into the home stretch side by side, the roan coming home winner by some two lengths. Time, 2:26%.

To-day's sport will be seen by the advertiser.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Mr. Macauley offers his services for a benefit to-morrow night, and will produce the Angel of Midnight and the Brigadier. This will be an attractive entertainment, and the public owe Macauley a good house for the pains he has taken, as stage manager, to place pieces acceptably before them, as well as for his careful historic delineations.

We are hereby pleased to announce that Miss Susan Denin is to remain and repeat her beautiful drama of Pauprette, or the Avalanche, this evening. Other avocations prevent us from seeing her in the piece last night, but the unanimous verdict of her auditors, or those of them we met after the performance, was that the drama was intensely interesting, that she performed exquisitely, was admirably supported, and had a fine house.

At Wood's, Miss Kate Denin and Mr. Ryan continue their engagement with unflagging success, and to-night will repeat the Hidden Hand, after which Ryan will give his adventure with a ghost. To-morrow night, Miss Kate takes a benefit, and she and Mr. Ryan will perform at Saturday's matinee, and close their engagement on that evening.

ELOCUTIONARY LEVEE.—Professor Doncar advertising an eloquence entertainment at the Masonic Temple this evening, and there is much his history as well as his talents which demands the most favorable consideration of our citizens. When the rebellion broke it was living in Alabama, but resisted the terrible infatuation of his neighbors and continued loyal, though cast into prison. At one time, after a long confinement, he was sent to the South before John C. Breckinridge, who offered for his choice the secessionists' gun, the rope, or a prison, and he promptly chose the latter, and was again incarcerated until the battle of Merriweather, when he was exchanged, and immediately joined the Federal army, fighting in the ranks until he was sent to this city as an invalid. Having attracted the attention of some of our citizens who knew his antecedents and hisatorial powers, he was employed to teach eloquence in our public schools, and he was most successful. We ask for him that kindly consideration to which his loyalty, his sufferings, and his professional merits entitle him.

General Council left for Chillicothe last evening to inspect the street railroad enterprises of that city. We hope they will come back fully impressed with their utility, and give our projected roads a friendly share toward completion.

When we have them built and learn their value by experience, we will wonder how it was that Louisville so long existed without the greatest municipal convenience ever instituted—not even excepting the introduction of gas and water, for they will give our citizens airy domicilium the suburbs, and cheap rents.

Barney McGee, a well-known citizen who had attained the patriarchal age of one hundred and five years, and lived all that time unmarried, died at the City Arms house on Tuesday night. His old shop, on Portland Avenue, below Twelfth street, with the quaint sign "M. P. Son and Candle Factory," will be remembered by all.

A contemporary, speaking of the high price of coal and wool, prays heaven to shower down its mercies on the peacock. Shower down a heavy rain to raise the rivers, and that will be the merciful help, which is already beginning to feel in other places.

We had the pleasure of meeting last evening A. Myers, Esq., of the Nashville City Council, and recently a candidate for Mayor before that body, who is on his return home, after a temporary absence on combined business and pleasure.

An old and much-respected citizen died last evening, Mr. Francis Hogan. As an appropriate obituary notice will be furnished for publication, we bear to comment upon the virtues and business integrity of the deceased.

FINE TOBACCO.—Messrs. Spratt & Co. sold yesterday a crop of seven bushels, raised by E. Boyd, of Christian county, owned by J. W. McPherson, of the same county, on an average of \$23 per 100 pounds.

REEL OUTRAGES IN KENTON COUNTY.—We learn from the Cincinnati papers that, for a week or two past, the loyal people of that portion of Kenton county lying south of Indianapolis have been kept in constant terror on account of the presence in their midst of a gang of cut-throats, who seem determined to kill all men who have been conspicuous in their devotion to the Union cause. The dwellings of a number of Union men have been attacked, recently, by parties supposed to be in the interest of the rebels, and, although no men have been injured, so far, the people in that district are daily exposed to hear of some barbarous murder similar to the one at Main and Fourth. This erroneous idea was produced by seeing so many of their wagons loaded with goods at Green & Green's.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—At Mrs. M. D. Gilchrist's, 413 Jefferson street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth, with a side door.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION.—We learn from the press that this great nation had removed its offices to the corner of Main and Fourth. This erroneous idea was produced by seeing so many of their wagons loaded with goods at Green & Green's.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF EXPLOITERS.—It is called to the attention of the public that a number of Union men have been attacked, recently, by parties supposed to be in the interest of the rebels, and, although no men have been injured, so far, the people in that district are daily exposed to hear of some barbarous murder similar to the one at Main and Fourth. This erroneous idea was produced by seeing so many of their wagons loaded with goods at Green & Green's.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

THE BUSINESS OF CLERKS.—The business of Clerks, Courtier & Son, Baltimore, Md., will be found in our advertising columns, this morning, page 12, column 2.

